

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

**WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.**  
The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

**G. W. CRADDOCK,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
[April 7, 1862-4f.]

**J. WARNER,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.  
May 13th, 1863-4f.

**J. W. VINNELL.**  
**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-4f.

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
GALLATIN, MO.  
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-4f.

**LYSANDER HORD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

**JAMES SPEED.**  
**SPEED & BARRETT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y\*]

**JAMES HARLAN, JR.**  
**HARLAN & HARLAN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.  
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-4f.

**BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of Appeals. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

**J. M. GRAY,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.  
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

**Beer and Ale.**  
AM THE AGENT OF  
WOLF & WALKER,  
The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited.  
L. TOBIN.  
Frankfort, March 30, 1864-1m\*

**Kentucky River Coal.**  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Fomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.  
S. BLACK.

**A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.**  
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
His CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1862-4f.

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,  
**EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY** (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.  
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M., leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.  
FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).  
SAML' GILL, Sup't.  
Monday, March 28, 1864-4f

**UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.**  
For the District of Kentucky.  
Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

**FIRST DIVISION.**  
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.  
**SECOND DIVISION.**  
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Bowling Green, Ky.

**Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.**

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

**GOVERNOR.**  
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.  
**SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**  
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.  
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.  
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**  
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.  
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.  
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.  
R. B. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.  
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Winces Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

**TREASURER'S OFFICE.**  
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.  
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.  
**LAND OFFICE.**  
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.  
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.  
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

**SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**  
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.  
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.  
**BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.  
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.  
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenberg co.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL.**  
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

**PUBLIC PRINTER.**  
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

**PUBLIC BINDER.**  
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

**LIBRARIAN.**  
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

**Military Department.**  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.  
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.  
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

**QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.  
T. P. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.  
W. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

**Judicial Department.**  
**COURT OF APPEALS.**  
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.  
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.  
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.  
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.  
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.  
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.  
R. R. Solting, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

**JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.**  
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.  
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.  
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.  
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.  
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.  
6th Dist.—F. F. Fox, Danville.  
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.  
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, Frankfort.  
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.  
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.  
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.  
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.  
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.  
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.  
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

**CHANCELLORS.**  
7th Dist.—Henry Quille, Louisville.  
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

**COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.**  
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.  
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.  
3d Dist.—John Canpeze, Hartford.  
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.  
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.  
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.  
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.  
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.  
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.  
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.  
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.  
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.  
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.  
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.  
15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burksville.

**Kentucky River Coal.**  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Fomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.  
S. BLACK.

**A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.**  
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
His CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1862-4f.

**Dodge's Patent Grates.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,  
To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,  
And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.  
JOHN HALY.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1864-4f.

**LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.**  
A DAILY NEWSPAPER.  
To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of amazement, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding only as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a day, that have not been reached from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the publication of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

**TERMS.**  
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.  
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1.00 per month; \$5.00 for six months; \$9.00 for one year.

**L. A. CIVILL,**  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S**  
**COMPUND**  
**CEDRON BITTERS.**

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in the cultivation of the medicinal plant, than Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CASSIA, has become a household word throughout the West and South, and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

**DYSPEPSIA,**  
and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

**CEDRON BITTERS**  
one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;  
In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;  
And in FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.  
Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.  
Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

**Warning to Trespassers.**

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of Kentucky river, in Franklin county, and near Frankfort, known as the T. S. Page homestead, or "Rough and Ready" farm; and the Grapery adjoining the same, lately owned by Page and Volger. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.

**JOHN WALCOTT,**  
**GEORGE E. WALCOTT,**  
Franklin county, March 22, 1864-wk1m.

**Master Commissioner's Notice.**

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, p'l'ts,  
vs.  
L. L. Sullivan's Assignee, &c., def'ts.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court this cause has been referred to the undersigned, to cause the Assignee to exhibit what property, notes and accounts he received, what he has sold and collected, what remains uncollected, and the condition of the debts uncollected; and to have a full settlement of the accounts of said Assignee.

To hear proof of marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. Sullivan.

3. Creditors are required to present and file with me, their demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedents' estates by the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

**Master Commissioner's Notice.**

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.  
Francis Brewer's adm'r, p'l't,  
vs.  
Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., def'ts.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased—to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in, the hands of the administrator—take proof of, and report, the claims of the creditors, and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.

Parties interested: will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me, on or after Monday, the 8th DAY IN JUNE, 1864.

**Master Commissioner's Notice.**

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.  
J. Harlan's adm'r, p'l't,  
vs.  
J. Harlan's heirs and others, def'ts.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, to cause the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the 8th DAY IN JUNE, 1864.

**Master Commissioner's Notice.**

LOUISVILLE and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:  
**EXPRESS TRAIN** will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN** will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 5:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

**EXPRESS TRAIN** leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

**FRIEGHT TRAINS** leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

**FRIEGHT TRAINS** leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Orphan Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

**Kentucky Central Railroad!**

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.**

**OFFICIAL.**

**LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,**  
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

(PUBLIC—No. 64.)  
AN ACT for a charter of Masonic Hall Association, in Washington city, District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That B. B. French, of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America; Robert McMurdy, of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; George C. Whiting, of the Grand Consistory; E. L. Stevens, of Ostris Lodge of Perfection, No. 1; Z. D. Gilman, of Washington Commandery, No. 1; W. P. Partello, of Columbia Commandery; W. M. Smith, of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 15; W. G. Parkhurst, of Washington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16; James Steele, of Mount Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20; C. P. Stansbury, of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; Joseph Nairn, of Federal Lodge, No. 1; N. Acker, of Lebanon Lodge, No. 7; E. Kloman, of New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9; J. M. Burton, of Hiram Lodge, No. 10; T. J. Fisher, of Saint John's Lodge, No. 11; L. Gassenheimer, of National Lodge, No. 12; J. Van Riwick, of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14; J. C. McGuire, of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15; F. L. Harvey, of Dawson Lodge, No. 16; J. W. D. Gray, of Harmony Lodge, No. 17; J. M. Hanson, of Acadia Lodge, No. 18; N. D. Lerner, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, of the District of Columbia, and their successors to be appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, representing the several masonic bodies before named, and they are hereby, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, do hereby constitute and appoint them, and their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, to be the body politic and corporate, by the name of the Masonic Hall Association of the District of Columbia, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, of competent jurisdiction, and may have and use a common seal, and the same change and alter, and be entitled to use and exercise all the powers, rights, and privileges incident to such corporation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly elected and appointed in the manner hereinafter declared, for the promotion of the principles of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, which they represent.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall be capable of taking and holding real and personal estate, which estate, personal and real, shall never be divided among the members of the said corporation, but shall descend to their successors, duly







# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

### Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

### Appellate District Convention.

The loyal citizens of the Second Appellate District will hold a Convention at Frankfort, on Wednesday, June 15, 1864, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Union party for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The counties composing the District are: Bracken, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Henry, Owen, Grant, Harrison, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Franklin, Woodford, Shelby and Oldham.

It is earnestly urged upon the people of every county to be fully represented.

### New Advertisements.

**METROPOLITAN HALL.**—Citizens of Frankfort are informed that the above Hall will be opened, on Monday evening, May 9th, 1864, by the COMBINATION DRAMATIC TROUPE, under the management of Messrs. MACAULEY, GOLDEN and WEAVER, with FANCHON, or THE CRICKET.

The company has been performing, in Lexington, Ky., for five months to crowded houses. For particulars see bills of day.

**Inspector General's Orders.**—The reader is referred to "General Orders, No. 5," from the Inspector General's office.

**Adjutant General's Orders.**—We would call attention to "General Orders, No. 3," from the office of the Adjutant General.

**The 10-40 Bonds.**—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in to-day's issue, regarding the United States 10-40 Bonds.

Not having leisure to prepare for this issue as full a notice of the loan as we desire, we copy the annexed from the New York Observer, and commend its perusal to all:

**THE U. S. TWO HUNDRED MILLION FIVE PER CENT LOAN.**—This loan is limited to two hundred millions, and is being rapidly subscribed for by the people. A moderate portion of this amount has been taken for Europe, and any reasonable portion of the remaining amount that the Secretary of the Treasury might be willing to designate, could be placed on the other side, with or without making the interest payable in London instead of New York, on highly advantageous terms, thus giving the borrower a large amount of sterling exchange (10 per cent. better than gold, as rates are calculated here), through the summer months. He has never yet entertained such propositions for his popular loans. His preference is that our own people should have the entire advantage of the gold interest which they bear, and also the premium on their bonds, such as can now be had on the 5-20s when bought for Europe. The present object, therefore, is popular distribution at home, at par, on five per cent. gold interest, equal to 7 1/2 or 8 per cent. in currency with gold at 150 @ 160 per cent.

The Act of Congress specially provides that the principal of these Bonds shall be paid in gold. If paid off after ten years with the economical view of re-borrowing at three or four per cent. interest—for after the war of 1812 this government borrowed money in Europe at three per cent.—the payment will be made in gold.

On this and all other funded stocks of the United States, there is a specific pledge of the Customs Revenue in gold, for the continued payment of the interest in gold.

The customs and duties, thus pledged for the payment of the interest and gradual extinction of the principal—through annual purchases for the sinking fund—of the funded public debt of the United States, constitute a system of indirect taxation, to which the people are and always have been accustomed. It falls upon the people only in proportion to their ability to pay, and is not a burden foreign wares and merchandise, upon which these duties are levied. As they elect to forego the use of foreign luxuries, and to lighten their own burden of the public debt, even while investing their means in it at rates and on a security superior to other stocks, for uniform and assured income, (free of local taxes), in the whole country.

The last fiscal year, to June 30, 1863, this source of revenue amounted to \$69,059,642. The gold interest on the public debt then amounted to only \$24,729,346, and the principal of the old loan of 1842, \$2,250,000, was paid off in gold, in addition.

The present fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1864, will show at least 40 per cent. increase in gold customs, say \$96,033,308, on a gross importation of less than 20 per cent. increase over last year. The gold interest on the present funded and fundable debt, for the current fiscal year, will not exceed \$47,735,650, leaving a surplus of nearly fifty millions in gold from customs over the specific charge for interest upon them; part of which surplus the Secretary has readily disposed of at 135 per cent. for greenbacks, the principal as well as the premium of which will go to the benefit of the Sinking Fund, and to the reduction of the currency interest on the unfunded or temporary debt, such as one year certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit, &c.

That this statement may not seem overdrawn, we annex a schedule of the funded debt and 7.30 per cent. treasury notes, soon to pass into funded debt by voluntary conversion, on which gold interest is now being paid:

**Funded Debt of the United States to March 3, 1864.**

| LOANS.                              | RATE.          | AMOUNT.              |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Popular 5-20 Loan, 6 per cent.      | 6 per cent.    | \$510,774,000        |
| 7.30 per cent. Loan, 7.30 per cent. | 7.30 per cent. | 138,348,000          |
| Loan of 1861, July, 6 per cent.     | 6 per cent.    | 51,652,000           |
| Loan of 1861, Feb., 6 per cent.     | 6 per cent.    | 18,415,000           |
| Loans of 1858-59, 5 per cent.       | 5 per cent.    | 27,022,000           |
| Loans of 1847-48, 6 per cent.       | 6 per cent.    | 18,323,000           |
| Loan of 1850, 6 per cent.           | 6 per cent.    | 8,415,000            |
| Oregon Loan, 1861, 6 per cent.      | 6 per cent.    | 1,016,000            |
| <b>Total.</b>                       |                | <b>\$769,965,000</b> |
| Annual interest in gold.            |                | <b>\$47,735,650</b>  |

\* A 6 per cent. Stock after 1864.

This interest charge upon the same amount of funded debt will be reduced the next fiscal year in the sum of \$1,793,324, by the conversion of the 7.30 per cents of 1864, in August and October, into the 6 per cents of 1861, leaving the interest charge upon the same \$769,965,000 only \$45,937,126, for the next fiscal year, when, under the increased rate of custom duties now immediately contemplated by Congress, the gold revenues, of the same value of gross importations as in 1864, will be raised to \$110,050,000 or \$115,000,000.

We direct the attention of those whose negroes have been "impressed" by the Government to labor on fortifications, etc., to the advertisement of Lt. Col. J. H. SIMPSON, Engineers, U. S. Army, which will be found in another column of this issue. He will be found at the office of Capt. RANDOLPH BOTTS, A. Q. M., Lexington, Ky., from the 10th to the 14th May, 1864.—(both days inclusive.) He will pay the owners the hire for their slaves who have been working on the fortifications at Camp Nelson and Paris, since July 1863. Let those who are interested give this matter their earliest attention.

We have no reliable news from either of the Federal armies. There are telegrams it is true; but are evidently gotten up to order, to satisfy a vitiated anxiety to see "something," no difference what. Neither GRANT or SHERMAN has moved; but there is no telling how soon they may.

### How is the Fact?

We have been credibly informed that several known rebels and rebel sympathizers from an adjoining county have been successful in obtaining stock at Camp Nelson, while good unconditional Union men have failed in their applications. Is this true? If it is, it is wrong. It is encouraging disloyalty; and should be stopped.

The Detroit Tribune says it has been assured on trustworthy authority, that at the invitation of certain leading Democrats of Detroit, VALLANDIGHAM was in that city one night last week, and addressed a secret meeting of Democrats. Its information was derived from a loyal Democrat, who was invited, but refused to be present.

Major General THOS. L. CRITTENDEN on Wednesday received orders from the War Department to report to Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE, without delay. He left Frankfort yesterday morning en route for Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters—wherever they may be. He carries with him the prayers of the loyal people of Kentucky, that PROVIDENCE may protect his life, and enable him to successfully serve his country with all his experience and gallantry in this her hour of peril, and aid in crushing the insurrection and rebellion, and restoring peace in all our borders.

### Attention, Enrolled Militia.

In another column we publish the orders of the Adjutant General, directing the commanding officers of the respective Regimental Districts, that they are to defend and protect their several counties from invasion and violence of every character. We are gratified at this move of our Executive, and would urge it upon the several officers, as well as upon the people generally, that each and all not only do their duty in the premises, but that they see that all others do theirs, and report every one—officer or member—who neglects or refuses to comply with the orders. Let this be done; and our word for it, Kentucky will soon be rid of guerrillas and their sympathizing friends.

### Ten thousand Six Months' Men.

By the orders of Adjutant General BOYLE, given in another column, the people of Kentucky are informed that the Government has called upon Kentucky for ten thousand troops for six months' service.—We would refer to the orders for particulars.

Now, patriots of Kentucky, here is a call to which we hope you will promptly respond. Ohio was recently called upon for thirty thousand, and in less than ten days thirty-eight thousand reported to the Adjutant General of that State. The President desires these ten thousand from Kentucky to be raised in twenty days; it would rejoice the heart of Gov. BRAMLETTE to be able to report the full complement in half the time, and it is earnestly hoped he will be able to do so.

### Union State Convention.

We would, very briefly, call the attention of the Union people of the State to the efforts of the Peace Democracy, alias "Conservative Democratic" party, to forestall the public attention, and withdraw the minds of the loyal people of the State from the true issue now pending. The Chicago Convention, to send delegates to which the late State Committee usurped power to call a State Convention, is unmistakably a treasonable concern, as much as the Wickliffe-no-more-men-no-more-money faction of 1863 was. That the Louisville Journal is using its quasi-Union reputation to bolster up the treasonable partizan organization—called "Democracy," in every State except Kentucky—under the style of "Conservative Union Democracy," is enough of itself to warn the Unionists of Kentucky.

Who are the most prominent of the followers of the Journal? Who are those who most greedily seek after each issue of that paper? Who are those manifesting the greatest satisfaction at its present position? and most delight in quoting its abuse of the Union party, and of the Administration? Are not they the same persons who had the Louisville Courier for their organ? Who followed after Wickliffe and his faction? Who last year only bought and took the Democrat, and used it for their political bible?

"Straws show which way the wind blows," and the fact that the rebels and rebel sympathizers now in a great measure pass the Democrat by, and prefer the Journal, is a "straw" that shows from what quarter they get most aid and comfort.

The Journal's appeals to "Conservative Union Democrats" to rally in every county, and send their delegates to the Chicago-transfer Convention, should be met by the true Union men of the State by redoubled efforts to have the Union Convention such a body as will teach the Guthrie-Prentice transfer Company that the Union men of Kentucky are not to be treated as mere automatons, and sold and transferred by them as so many sheep in the shambles. Let them know, that the people are not the stock in trade of wily political hucksters, to be bartered and traded to the disloyal Democracy, headed by VALLANDIGHAM, the Woods, the SEYMOURS, and other Jeff. Davises of the North.

We have already published calls and proceedings of meetings from some sixty-five or seventy counties. We hope the Union men in the other counties will immediately take steps to be represented in the Union Convention at Louisville, on the 25th of this month. The time is short; and there should be no delay.

F. A. ST. LAWRENCE, Major C. S. A., has published a lengthy appeal to the Southern refugees in Canada, to again shoulder the musket and fight for Southern independence. He says: "You know it is more easy to get to BRECKINRIDGE and BUCKNER, in Kentucky, than to come to Canada. You can go from here in perfect safety, and if you do not know the route, I will show it to you." He further says that he has been sent to Canada by order of his government.

A Belgian newspaper states, as the result of recent experiments, that music has a decided effect on petroleum oil lamps. It asserts that they are at once extinguished by a certain note sounded on a brass instrument. "During a quator," it states, "three or four lamps placed in different parts of the room went out simultaneously, and M. Duhem, Professor at the Brussels Conservatoire of Music, extinguished eight lamps successively by the sound of a trumpet."

The Indians are troublesome in the extreme northwestern counties of Iowa. The Sioux City Register, of the 23d ult., says that the officers and many of the citizens of Sioux county had come for safety to that place. The houses at the county seat of O'Brien county have been burned by the savages, and in Clay and other counties, property has been stolen and people murdered. Cavalry have been dispatched to look after the marauders.

For the benefit of those who do not find the word "Copperhead" in the dictionary, we give the following analysis of it, from the Binghamton Republican:

C onspiracy.  
O pposition to the war.  
P lace on any terms.  
P rasey.  
E nemy to the Union.  
R ejection of the U. S. A.  
H atred to the Government.  
E arnest sympathy with traitors.  
A narchy.  
D isloyalty.

We do not desire any controversy with Col. LEONIDAS METCALFE, in reference to matters he writes about; and, therefore, shall make no response to his letter in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 3d May, further than to say, that the paragraph we quoted from his speech, in our issue of the 27th April, did Gov. BRAMLETTE injustice, as we then thought, and still think. From frequent conversations with him, we believed we could fairly present the Governor's position; and we believe we did: and we are confident that Col. METCALFE will hereafter when he revises the statements he made, and contrasts them with our statements, admit that his judgment had been misled by the charges that had been made against our worthy Governor. Every question has two sides; and, there is a great deal of fact in the old adage: that a falsehood will travel three leagues while truth is putting on its boots.

Further: As the Colonel intimates that one or two sentences about Abolitionists may have been intended for him, we will state that our article was intended to present the Governor's views and opinions, formed and expressed hundreds of times before Col. METCALFE made his speech, and of course could have no allusion to him. Further than thus to give what we understood to be the Governor's position, we did not go. Gov. BRAMLETTE is not opposed to taking as property every negro the rebels have; he is for the Government doing so; and as persons making them perform all camp labor, except being actually armed. He is for enforcing the draft, in those precincts delinquent, and opposed to any and all commutation. He wants the rebels drafted and made to serve in the army, *no less volens*.

Of our own views and opinions the columns of the Commonwealth will at all times furnish the best mirror.

### "Birds of a Feather flock together."

The Lexington Observer and Reporter of the 4th May has nearly a column appealing to the Union people of Fayette to attend a to send delegates to the Guthrie-Prentice meeting on next Monday at Lexington, transfer convention! In 1863 the Observer and Reporter took from its columns the Union ticket, headed by Messrs. BRAMLETTE and JACOB. It would not go for them. It desired the election of the Secession ticket,—headed by Messrs. WICKLIFFE, and REED. It deserted the Union party then,—left the Union train upon which Messrs. GUTHRIE, PRENTICE & Co. were. But now, GUTHRIE, PRENTICE, WICKLIFFE, and REED are in the same train: and the Observer and Reporter, is "hail fellow well met," in the company of the quasi-Union committee of 1863, whose candidates, it refused to support.

Treason, like politics and misfortune, some times makes strange bed-fellows. And the loyal people of Fayette have the singular spectacle of seeing appeals to the Union party to suffer themselves to be transferred body and breeches to the rebel aiders and sympathizers, from a paper that now claims to be their organ, but which nine months ago, was an avowed opponent of the Union ticket, BRAMLETTE, JACOB, and all.

And they can also see men supported and elected as unconditional Union men, now arrayed under the banner of the party which made every effort they could to defeat them, and fighting shoulder to shoulder with their anti-Union opponents of last year!

'Tis true; 'tis pity 'tis—  
And strange as true,  
'Tis true."

Let the Union men of Fayette,—and not of Fayette only, but of every county in the State,—be on their guard, to mark all such men. In loyalty, as in religion, there is—there can be no middle ground—no neutrality. He that is not with the Union men to crush the rebellion and uphold and sustain the Government, is against them.—is a traitor at heart; and the fruits of his life and action will be treasonable, and treasonable only: and that continually.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

To the Militia of Kentucky.

The Secretary of War has authorized the enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SERVICE.

The last campaign of this terrible war is pending. The veteran soldiers among us are required at the front, to overwhelm the enemy, and the Government wishes to enlist its property and safety to your hands. Let every man enlist for this short term who wishes a termination of the war. Do not wait for special authority from the State, but organize at once—at the posts of Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, Burnside Point, Munfordsville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Paducah.

Company and regimental organizations will be formed in the same way, and with the same numbers, as in commands for longer terms of service. The pay is the same. Commissions will only be given to those who recruit the men, and every patriot is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to some point of rendezvous all that wish to serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this force. It is confidently believed that this appeal to Kentuckians by their Government will be gallantly answered.

The following named gentlemen are hereby specially requested to act at their several stations, as agents for the State of Kentucky, to superintend and direct the organization of the troops as they report.

Louisville.—Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. G. W. Gallup.

Frankfort.—These Headquarters, Lexington.—Headquarters of Brig. Gen. Burbridge, Capt. Thomas H. Moore, Pro. Marshal.

Burnside Point.—Col. F. N. Alexander, Munfordsville.—Col. Sanders D. Bruce, Hon. George T. Wood.

Bowling Green.—Col. Cicero Maxwell, Col. P. B. Hawkins.

Louisville.—Col. I. W. Scott, Col. A. J. Harrison.

Paducah.—Hon. R. K. Williams, Maj. Willie Waller.

By command of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort Ky., May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

It having become evident that no reasonable garrison of United States troops can protect the several counties of the State from the small bands of guerrillas, horse-thieves, and marauders, who, in small parties, manage to elude the regular forces, it is therefore, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, Ordered:

I. That the Commanding officer of each Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is charged with the defence and protection of his county from invasion or violence of any character whatever; and to this end he is hereby authorized and directed to call out, at any time, the whole or such portion of the Militia, comprising his command, as may be necessary. He is further ordered: upon the application of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out so much of his command as may be necessary, and to aid and assist such officers in making any arrests, or in the execution of any other duty which may devolve upon them by law, requiring such assistance.

II. Any officer or member of the Enrolled Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out for the purposes mentioned in this order, when ordered so to do by his proper officer, or having turned out, shall disobey any lawful order, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, shall be punished as for a military offence. The law prescribes that, "when any portion of the Militia shall be called out either for service, or for instruction and drill, they shall be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations that govern the armies of the United States," and all officers are charged with seeing those laws, rules and regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General Ky.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

METCALFE'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

If you want good GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—1f.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND," "NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters."

The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans: "WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

SPECIAL PERMIT.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

# U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 5th and 10th of March. Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.) One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.) Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.) and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.) and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.

" " " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864—wktw2w—317.

### J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,

PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Frankfort, April 26, 1864—4ttw—312.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THEATRE.

### METROPOLITAN HALL.

Macaulay, Golden and Weaver.....Managers.

H. F. Weaver.....Stage Manager.

THE citizens of Frankfort and vicinity are respectfully informed that the above Hall will be opened on MONDAY, MAY 9TH, by the

Combination Dramatic Troupe!

Who have been performing in Lexington for the last five months to crowded houses.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9TH, 1864,

will be presented the most beautiful production of the day; play in 5 acts, entitled

FANCHON,

OR

THE CRICKET!

With cast of Characters that cannot be Exceeded.

May 7, 1864—2t—317.

## FOR SALE.



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### Operations of the Fleet on Red River.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP CRICKET,  
OFF GRAND ECORE, LA., April 14, 1864.

SIR—I had the honor of reporting to you the movements of the squadron as far as Alexandria, and the intentions of Gen. Banks to move on to Shreveport. He deemed the co-operation of the gunboats so essential to success, that I had to run some risks, and made unusual exertions to get them over the falls. The army started on the appointed day, and I pushed up the gunboats as fast as they could be moved. The vessels arrived at Grand Ecore, the river apparently about to reach its usual stage at this season.

The Cricket, Eastport, Mound City, Chillicothe, Carondelet, Pittsburgh, Ozark, Neosho, Osage, Lexington, Fort Hindman and Louisville, were the vessels sent up and a fleet of thirty transports followed them.

Grand Ecore was occupied by our forces without opposition, the works having been deserted. Lieut. Commander Phelps captured one thirty-two pounder on the river below Grand Ecore, which he destroyed, making twenty-two guns captured from the enemy since we entered the river. The army had arrived at Natchitoches, near Grand Ecore, when I got up here, and were preparing for an immediate march. As the river was rising very slowly, I would not risk the larger vessels by taking them higher up, but started, on the 7th of April, for Shreveport, with the Cricket, Fort Hindman, Lexington, Osage, Neosho and Chillicothe, with the hope of getting the rest of the vessels along when the usual rise came. Twenty transports were sent along, filled with army stores, and with a portion of General A. J. Smith's division on board. It was intended that the fleet should reach Springfield Landing on the third day, and then communicate with the army, a portion of which expected to be at Springfield at that time.

I found the difficulties of navigation very great, but we reached the point specified within an hour of the time appointed. At this point we were brought to a stop; the enemy had sunk a very large steamer, the New York City, right across the river, her ends resting on each bank, and her hull broken in the middle, resting on the bottom. This was a serious obstruction; but I went to work to remove it. Before I commenced operations, however, a courier came in from General Banks, bringing the unpleasant and much unexpected news, "Our army has met with a reverse," and was falling back to Pleasant Hill, some sixty miles in our rear. Orders also came to General A. J. Smith, to return to Grand Ecore with the transports and the troops that he had with him. Here was an end to our expedition at present, and we reluctantly turned back, after having nearly reached the object we were aiming at.

The information we received was of a very unsatisfactory kind, and we did not know really what was the exact state of affairs, no letter having been sent by post courier.

It would be very difficult to describe the return passage of the fleet through this narrow and snaggy river. As long as our army could advance triumphantly it was not so bad; but we had every reason to suppose that our retreat would be interrupted in every way, and at every point, by the enemy's land forces, and we were not disappointed.

They commenced on our from the high banks, from a place called Goshatta, and kept up a fire of musketry whenever an opportunity was offered them. By a proper distribution of the gunboats I had no trouble in driving them away, though from the high banks they could fire on our decks almost with impunity. As we proceeded down the river they increased in numbers, and as we only made thirty miles a day, they could cross from point to point and be ready to meet us on our arrival. On the left bank of the river a man by the name of Harrison with nineteen hundred cavalry and four or five pieces of artillery, was appointed to follow us down and annoy us. It was very fortunate for us that this person and his command were lately severely handled by a gunboat (a few weeks ago), which made them careful about coming within range.

On the evening of the 12th instant we were attacked from the right bank of the river by a detachment of men of quite another character. They were a part of the army which two or three days previous had gained success over our army, and flushed with victory or under the excitement of liquor they appeared suddenly upon the right bank, and fearlessly opened fire on the Osage, Lieutenant Commander F. O. Selfridge (iron clad), she being hard aground at the time, with a transport (the Blackhawk) alongside of her, towing her off. The rebels opened with two thousand muskets, and soon drove every one out of the Blackhawk to the safe casemates of the monitor. Lieutenant Bahe had just come from his vessel (the Lexington) and fortunately was enabled to pull up to her again, keeping close under the bank, while the Osage opened a destructive fire on the poor, deluded wretches, who maddened by liquor and led on by their officers, were vainly attempting to capture an iron vessel.

I am told that their hoootings and actions baffled description; force after force seemed to be brought up to the edge of the bank, where they confronted the guns of the iron vessels, only to be mowed down by grape-shot and canister. In the meantime Lieutenant Bahe had reached his vessel, and widening the distance between him and the Osage, he opened a cross-fire on the infuriated rebels, who fought with such desperation and courage against certain destruction that it could only be accounted for in one way. Our opinions were verified on inspection of some of the slain, the men actually smelling of Louisiana rum. This affair lasted nearly two hours before the rebels fled. They brought up two pieces of artillery, one of which was quickly knocked over by the Lexington's guns; the other they managed to carry off. The cross fire of the Lexington finally decided this curious affair of a fight between infantry and gunboats. The rebels were mowed down by her canister, and finally retreated in as quick haste as they had come to the attack, leaving the space of a mile covered with dead and wounded, muskets and knapsacks. A dying rebel informed our men that Gen. Green had his head blown off, which I do not vouch for as true, if true it is a serious loss to the rebels. Night coming on, we had no means of ascertaining the damage done to the rebels. We were troubled no more from the right bank of the river, and a party of five thousand men, who were marching to cut us off, were persuaded to change their minds after hearing of the unfortunate termination of the first expedition. That same night I ordered the transports to proceed, and, having placed the gunboats at a point where the rebels had a battery, all the transports were passed safely, the rebels not firing a shot in return.

to the many that was bursting over the hills. The next morning, (the 13th inst.) I followed down myself, and finding at Canette, six miles from Grand Ecore by land, that they had got aground, and would be some time getting through, I proceeded down in this vessel to Grand Ecore, and got General Banks to send up troops enough to keep the guerrillas away from the river. We were fired on, as usual, after we started down; but when I had the troops sent up, the transports came along without any trouble. This has been an expedition where a great deal of labor has been expended, a great deal of individual bravery shown, and on such occasions the Commander-in-Chief is apt to find out the metal of which his officers are made, and on future occasions it will enable him to select those who will not likely fail in the time of need. To Lieutenant Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding Osage, and Lieutenant George M. Bahe, commanding Lexington, I am particularly indebted for the gallant manner in which they defended their vessels and for their management during the expedition, always anticipating and intelligently carrying out my wishes and orders.

I found the fleet at Grand Ecore somewhat in an unpleasant situation, two of them being above the bar, and not likely to get away again this season, unless there is a rise of a foot. I could not provide against this, when over a hundred miles up the river. If nature does not change her laws, there will, no doubt be a rise of water; but there was one year (1846) when there was no rise in the Red river—and it may happen again. The rebels are cutting off the supply, by diverting different sources of water into other channels, all of which would have been stopped had our army arrived as far as Shreveport. I have done my best (and so have the officers and men under my command) to make the expedition a success throughout, and do not know that we have failed in any thing we have undertaken.

Had we not heard of the retreat of the army I should have gone on to the end. A wise Providence, which rules and directs all things, has thought proper to stay our progress and throw impediments in the way for some good reason.

We have nothing left but to try it again, and hold on to this country with all the force we can raise. It is just as valuable to us, and important to the cause as any other portion of the Union. Those who have interests here and are faithful to the Government, have a right to expect our protection; and when this part of Louisiana is conquered, we hold Arkansas and all the right bank of the Mississippi, without firing a gun.

There is a class of men who have during this war shown a great deal of bravery and patriotism, and who have seldom met with any notice from those whose duty it is to report such matters. I speak of the pilots on the Western waters. Without any hope of future reward through fame or in a pecuniary way, they enter into the business of piloting the transports through danger that would make a faint hearted man quail. Occupying the most exposed position, a fair mark for a sharpshooter, they are continually fired at, and often hit, without so much as a mention being made of their gallantry. On this expedition they have been much exposed, and have shown great gallantry in managing their vessels while under fire in this, to them, unknown river. I beg leave to pay this tribute to their bravery, and must say, as a class, I never knew a braver set of men.

I beg leave to mention favorably Acting Master H. H. Garinge, commanding this vessel. He has shown great zeal, courage and ability during this expedition, serving his guns rapidly and well, at his post night and day, ready for anything, and assisting materially in getting transports by dangerous points. Mounting one of his two ten-pounder howitzer on his upper deck, he was enabled to sweep the bank in all directions, and one or two fires had the desired effect. He was of great service to me throughout the expedition, was slightly wounded, but nothing of consequence, owing to his exposing himself so much.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.  
Hon. GIBSON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

**Feeding Calves.**  
A friend of ours who has great success in raising calves on skimmed milk and "corn pudding," says the Genesee Farmer, adopts the following method:

He never lets the calf suck the cow, but teaches it to drink out of a pail. When the calf is three or four days old, he takes about a teacupful of corn meal and pours a pint of hot water over it, stirs it up and has it scald for a few minutes. He then pours on three or four quarts of skimmed milk, or as much as the calf will drink. In the meantime he has had a piece of iron heating in the stove. When red-hot he stirs the milk with it. This "scorching" the milk he considers of the greatest importance when calves are fed on skimmed milk. It prevents it from scouring the calves. As the calf grows older he increases the quantity of corn meal. The skimmed milk at first is only twelve hours from milking, but when the calf is older the milk may be allowed to stand twenty-four or thirty-six hours before it is skimmed.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

We have raised several calves in this mode—all but the hot iron—and can see no necessity of wasting any part of the butter or cheese of the milk upon a calf. We have had no trouble with the "scours" by this mode, and every one of our calves has grown and looked as well as if it had run with the mother. They have greedily devoured not merely skim milk but sour milk and buttermilk, with the meal pudding, and often with the uncooked meal, or shorts. We have made capital young beef in this way by a little extra feeding of soft corn and pumpkins in the fall. The experiment has convinced us that this process furnishes more of nice young beef in eight months from the birth of the calf, than the same expense of food would of pork, and of course it is more satisfactory to eat it.

Of course, in this, as in everything else, a little gumption is necessary. The young calf should not be put upon this regimen at once, but brought to it gradually, so that in ten days it will live exclusively upon this bill of fare. At first, give milk fresh from the cow, then "half and half" new and skim, and finally all skim with the meal. Introduce the buttermilk gradually, also, and soon it will take clean buttermilk and almost any slop that a pig will drink.

A Good Hint.—Send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares press give it a warm night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds.

**CARROT, TURNIP AND BEST TOPS.**—These articles are rarely of much value for feeding purposes. They decay so rapidly that very inconsiderable advantages result from saving them. The better way, perhaps, is to apply them in the compost. When thrown into close and compact heaps, with quicklime, wood-ashes, salt, forest scrapings, muck, pond mud, and mould, and covered with a mixture of gypsum, it decomposes rapidly, and soon becomes resolved into a fine substance admirably adapted to act as aliment to most crops. There are also many other vegetable matters which may be turned to valuable account in this way that are of no practical use for any other purpose.

Cabbages, to preserve them throughout the winter, must be set in soil, just dirt enough thrown around them to cover the roots. Other vegetables, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, vegetable cypresses, &c., may be preserved in boxes filled with soil. Onions require a dry and cool place but not exposed to frost. Pumpkins and squashes may be well preserved in any place tolerably dry and warm. Dried pumpkins, squashes and apples should have a dry place, as should all other dried fruits.

**Producing Animals of Either Sex at Will.**  
Every animal and plant grows up from a single, simple cell, produced by the female. This is called in plants an ovule, and in animals an egg. Independent vitality and organization is imparted to this cell by contact with a product of the male plant or animal. This is called impregnation. In all, except some of the lower forms of animal life, the males and females are distinct individuals. They are equally distinct in many plants. Perhaps no power is more desired by breeders of farm stock than the ability to cause the production of either sex at will. Some time ago Professor Thury, of Geneva, made some very important investigations and arrived at conclusions, which, if demonstrated, will be recognized as of immense importance. He submitted his views to the Academy of Sciences, and a commission was appointed to verify them. So far as we know this commission has not yet reported—but J. A. Barbel, the well known agricultural writer and editor, has published a statement which we find translated in part in the "Country Gentleman." From this we learn that Professor Thury asserts that the sex of the future animal (or plant) is settled by the maturity of the cell (ovule or egg) at the time of impregnation—a very mature cell producing male, and the one less mature producing female offspring. Thus when an animal comes in heat, the egg, though mature, is much less mature than toward the close of this period. In accordance with this theory, he advises that when heifer calves are desired, the very earliest period of a cow's coming in heat should be taken advantage of; and if a bull calf is wanted, the latest practicable moment. A series of experiments are cited made by a son of the President of the Agricultural Society of Southern Switzerland, in Canton Vaud. This farmer had a herd of Swiss cows, and used a Durham short-horn bull. He obtained heifer calves in twenty-two successive cases. Wishing to raise three yokes of steers, he selected cows of similar color and form, and bred with this object in view. The result was six bull calves, well marked for working cattle. His own words are: "I have made in all twenty-nine experiments by the new system, and all have given the product sought, male or female, without a single instance of failure. The experiments were all made by myself and I regard the system as perfectly correct and sure."

**GRAY & SAFFELL,**  
ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of  
**DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.**

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.  
**GRAY & SAFFELL.**

**CARPETS.**  
Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864—**GRAY & SAFFELL.**

**NEW GROCERY STORE.**  
THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES,**  
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

**Small Profits, for Cash.**  
No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.  
R. P. PEPPER.  
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-17.

**ESTABLISHED 1760.**  
**PETER LORILLARD,**  
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,  
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,  
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

**WOULD** call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

**BROWN SNUFF.**  
Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

**YELLOW SNUFF.**  
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in price of Fine-Out Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

**TOBACCO.**  
Smoking, Fine Out Cheating, Smoking, Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canister No. 1 & 2, mixed, Granulated, Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.  
April 24, 1863-17.

## TEN DOLLARS,

WILL be paid for information that will convict the person that props open the GATES and throw down the FENCES on my premises.  
J. WALCOTT.  
Franklin co., April 4, 1864-1m.

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

**MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.**

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!  
Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.  
Orders for tickets in the above lotteries must with prompt attention be addressed to  
**MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,**  
Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.  
Circulars sent free of charge.  
October 30, 1863-6m.

## FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Ultramarine, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

**A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.**  
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

**HOWE & STEVENS,**  
300 Broadway, Boston.  
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.  
Nov. 25, 1863-wly.

**FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.**  
WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASEKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to  
**J. C. GRAHAM & CO.,**  
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 26, 1863-wtwtw.

**SETTLEMENTS!!**  
Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

**PRINTED BILL HEADS.**  
THE  
**COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**

**JOB ROOMS**  
Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**  
August 5, 1860.

**LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,**  
FOR SALE  
**AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**

**BOOKS.**  
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price ..... \$10 00  
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price ..... 5 00  
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price ..... 3 00  
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON, 1 vol. Price ..... 2 00  
THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855-6, Pamphlet form. Price ..... 1 00  
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price ..... 8 00

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.**  
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

**LAWYER'S BRIEFS.**  
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

**BLANKS.**  
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## THE TENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on  
Monday, January 25, 1864,  
and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absences except in case of sickness.  
Jan. 23, 1864.

**English and Classical School.**  
REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.  
Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.  
Oct. 12, 1863-17.

## GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. MARY TRAYNE RUSKIN, Principal.

THE Thirty-First semi-annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, January 25th, 1864.

**EXPENSES PER SESSION:**  
Board, including washing, fuel, and lights, \$90 00  
Tuition in primary branches ..... 10 00  
Tuition in common English branches ..... 15 00  
Tuition in higher English branches ..... 20 00  
Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.

No deduction made for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal.  
Jan. 11, 1864-2m.

**Executor's Notice**  
THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.

**BENONI MACKLIN,**  
**GEO. B. MACKLIN,**  
Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.  
N. B. In order that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise). Promises will not be taken for Wheat and Corn.

**B. & G. B. MACKLIN,**  
Executors.  
Jan. 18, 1864.

## NEW ENGLAND Fire & Marine Insurance Compy., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.  
Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
**GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.**  
Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

## THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

**INSURE WITH THE**

**ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO.**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

**NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864, \$3,002,556 39.**

THE PLAN and ORGANIZATION of the ÆTNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

5. 16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected.

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

**Policies Issued without Delay.**  
J. M. MILLS, Agent.  
February 2, 1864-3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
\$200 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailor of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
March 21, 1864-wtwtw3m.

## Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the — day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the Jailor of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

**THO. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said Rial, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the Jailor of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

**THO. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 10th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fug